Vol. III. Numb. 128.

The British Apollo:

OR,

Curious Amusements for the INGENIOUS.

To which are Added the most

Material Occurrences Foreign and Domestick.

Perform'd by some of the Society of GENTLEMEN, Concern'd in the First and Second VOLUME, with the Assistance of other Ingenious PERSONS.

From Monday January 15th. to Wednesday January 17th. 1711.

On *Monday* last was Publish'd

The First Volume of the *British Apollo* in 8vo. containing above 2000 Answers to curious Questions in most Arts and Sciences, Serious, Comical and Humorous, approv'd of by many of the most Ingenious and Learned of both the Universities, and of the Royal-Society. *N. B.* Not one Volume of the first Edition, bound, was sold under 15*s.* 6*d.* and great Numbers were called for after all were disposed off. There being but a few left over what was subscribed for. Now to be sold at 6*s.* *per* Book, letter'd on the back, by *J. Mayo*, Printer, over against *Water-Lane, Fleet-street. S. Clark*, in *Birchin-lane. J. Woodward*, in *Scalding-Alley*, both near the *Royal-Exchange*, Booksellers, and also by most Booksellers in *London*.

GENTLEMEN,

Q. ST. Paul *says*, Rom. 14. 17. The Kingdom of God is not Meat and Drink; but Righteousness, and Peace, and Joy in the Holy Ghost. *I desire to know what is here meant by* Joy in the Holy Ghost.

Your Admirer, W. B.

A. Joy in the Holy Ghost, is defined by Divines that Virtue, whereby any one proceeds with Chearfulness and Alacrity in the Course of a Holy Life, so as others may be incited to follow his Example, and so have Reason to rejoice. It is called *Joy*, by a *Metonymy* of the Effect for the Cause, because it is apt to produce Joy in our Neighbour. For a Christian is not called by the Divine Grace to Faith in *Christ*, nor is he delivered from the Pollution of Sin for his own sake alone, but also for the sake of others, before whom he is to shine as a Light in the World.

Q. Gentlemen, *An Author of great esteem in the World, for his Learning and Probity casts the following severe Reflection upon the Primitive Christians, which if true, methinks, they ought no longer to be admired for that simplicity of Manners and sincere Piety, which we commonly imagin they were endued with. For he says, they were wont to esteem it as a noble Atchievment among themselves, if they could by their own Fictions and Officious Lies promote the Knowledg of the Truth, and make their Doctrine to be recieved with more Ease by the Gentiles; and that to this Fraud he supposes is owing a great number of Books under the Apostles, and other specious Names. Which is as much as if he had called them in short, pious Cheats and Impostors, and that they aduanced their Doctrine amongst the Heathen by the same Arts, which the Church of* Rome *finds necessary for the support of Hers among the People. I am desirous to see your Opinion concerning this Censure, not only to do Justice to the Memory of those Primitive Christians, for whom I have hitherto always had a profound Veneration, but also because I apprehend the Honour of our Religion to be partly concerned herein.*

Your Admirer, &c.

A. It cannot be denied but some Spurious Books were vented by the *Hermas* and other Impostors, as *Eusebius*, and many other Ecclesiastical Writers testify. But these laid obscurely and appeared not till some Years or Ages after their first Writing, when the Cheat cou'd hardly be discovered: And if sometimes such Things were insisted on by the Fathers in their Disputes against the Heathens, they did it not designedly but out of their Ignorance of the Imposture. But that ever they urged what they knew to be False, or that they abused the World by Officious Lyes and Frauds is a most injurious and groundless Calumny. Such was the Piety and Simplicity of that Age, that on the contrary we find them always ready to expose themselves to the greatest Torments rather than deny the Truth. How unjustly therefore must they be charged with embracing and propogating known

Falsehoods? However to make good this Accusation the Author ought to produce some particular Instance of such Impostures: For such general Censures without Proof are recieved by none but the Ignorant and the Prejudiced, and have no Power to shake any judicious Man's Belief. It is hard to confute a false Assertion by maintaining a Negative Argument: But instead of that, we have innumerable positive Proofs, that Christianity was at first advanced and supported by other means than Pious Frauds or Officious Lies.

Q. Gentlemen, *Let any two Strings, e. g. the two first Strings of two Fiddles, be so set that there be an Unison or Indentity of Tone, place the Fiddles nigh one another on a Table, lay a small peice of Paper on the first String of one Fiddle, strike the first String of the other Fiddle with your Finger, and the Paper shall fall. You may strike any other String of the other Fiddle without any Effect, tho' they be larger, and consequently put the Air into greater Agitation, this seems not to be owing to matter and motion, neither can I impute it to the Spirit of Nature, which some have made use of at a Dead lift, and is thus defin'd by Dr.* Henry More. *The Spirit of Nature is an immaterial Substance pervading the Pores of the Universe, producing such Effects as cannot be produced by mere matter and motion.*

Your Admirer and Subscriber

W——m D——n.

A. This Effect proceeds from the Undulation of the Air in a certain limited Degree. The Chord that is touched begins and continues its Vibrations, as long as the sound of it can be heard: These Vibrations induce a Vibration and *Tremor* upon the adjacent Air, which extending it self to a large space beats upon the Chords of the same or any other Neighbouring Instruments which are reduced to an Unison with the first. This Undulation which extends it self through the Air does not only cause the Chords of Musical Instruments to move and vibrate, but any other Body that is disposed to shake and vibrate in the same Time with the shaking Chord. But for a full Explication of the Reason of this admirable *Phænomenon*, we must refer the Querist to the Famous *Gallileo*'s first Mechanic Dialogue; for it requires a more particular Illustration than we can find Room for in our Paper. There is also a very good Explication of it in Dr. *Plot*'s *Natural History of Oxfordshire.*

Q. Gentlemen, *There goes a Rumor about Town, of a great Number of Persons, which met on* Twelfth-Day, *at the* Cross-Keys-Tavern *in* Cornhil, *whom* Mr. Grant, *restor'd to their Sight; since you have sometimes taken Notice of that Gentleman, it may be of Service to the Publick, if you can give any Account thereof.*

Your Subscriber, S. M.

A. When we heard there was a Design for such a meeting, a Gentleman of our Society was so curious as to go to that Tavern; where tho' he had a great Opinion of Mr. *Grant*'s Skill before, from divers proofs of it, which he was acquainted with, yet he was wonderfully surpriz'd at the Number and greatness of the Cures, nor hardly could have given faith to a Relation of what he was then an Eye-Witness. He saw no less than Sixty Two, recover'd to their Sight this last Year. He discourse'd with many of them, who as they told their several wonderful Cures, show'r'd their Blessings upon him, as if he had been some *Healing-Angel* sent from Heaven. Some he saw, were born Blind, some Blind great part of their Lives, some Aged, that one wou'd think he had restor'd Nature it self, several that were Stone-blind with the Small-Pox, and perfectly recovered in a few Weeks. And what was worthy Observation, was, that all spoke of him with the greatest Honour, in that he performed to every one fully what he pretended. One thing was also very remarkable, that many of them, as they bestow'd their Blessings upon him, so they vented their Curses on a great Pretender, who had drain'd them of their Gold without the least benefit to them: nay, what was a Thousand times worse, divers of them declar'd, that Pretender, by his nice Judgment, had told them one of their Eyes alone was curable, which he undertook and utterly destroy'd, and after Mr. *Grant*, Cur'd the other, given over by him as incurable. Upon the whole, all the Proofs of his Skill were so very obvious, and incontrovertible, that in Respect to his just Merit, and for the Benefit of Mankind, we give it as our fixt Opinion, that he is the greatest Proficient in this Art, that either this or any former Age ever produced.

Q. Gentlemen, *I beg the favour of you to tell me, what Company is the most Honourable and least chargable (because I am one that is going to be bound) by doing so, you will put an everlasting Obligation upon,*

Your Admirer, T. M.

A. The Company of Men of Sense, Honest Principles, and of Fortunes suitable to your own.

POEMS.

APOLLO,

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

So well you have written
Against Wicked Wives,
That I hope all by this
Wou'd have mended their Lives;
But I find you as yet
Have not banish'd this Evil,
For I (to my Sorrow)
Have still got a Devil,
And th' Pox, Stone and Gout,
I wou'd sooner endure,
Than this, cou'd I any way
Hit on a Cure,
Alone or in Converse
She never can hold,
But loud as the Thunder,
Audaciously Scold;

If

f a Moment she ceases,
(Wou'd she were at Old Nick)
She grows (a P—— on her
Damn'd Counterfeit)Sick
My Purse I must Ope,
Nay my Goods sometimes sell,
To make her one Moment,
But easy and well:
Strong Cordials she has then,
Or Sack, or New Sherry,
And them (as I told you,)
A moment she's Merry.
But soon she will get
Most confoundedly Drunk,
And then rave and tear,
Like a bilk'd common Punk.
When that fit is over,
She Sobs and she Crys,
Distilling her Brandy,
All out at her Eyes:
And then she Repents
(As I do much more)
That e'er we had seen,
One another before:
Upbraids what great Fortunes,
Made for her a Pother;
Tho' I'll ne'er believe,
She was ask'd by another:
Because for some time,
She was grown so stale,
A Cobler I fancy,
Might eas'ly prevail;
And as for her Fortune,
Thrice over she's spent it,
And told me, she ne'er
For my Benefit meant it.
But that if I spend
All my Income upon her
I have satisfaction
Enough in the Honour;
Nay as her just due,
She says she may claim it,
And yet I'm a Beast,
If I offer to name it,
So sad is my Case,
To the Tavern I go,
To drown in full Bumpers,
My Sorrows and Wo:
But still when the Fumes
Are allay'd in my Brain,
My Misery doubled,
Comes on me again.
For as on the Tavern
My Gold I disburse,
My Wife's still the same,
But my state is grown worse:
That I fear in short time,
My Fortune will be,
In Prison my self,
And at Liberty she;
Which I am assur'd,
She'll scurvily use,
By heaping upon me,
All kinds of Abuse,
Proclaiming that to it
My Drunkenness brought me
But ne'er that her Scolding
And damn'd Temper taught me.
Nay all her Abuses
And Scandals I'd bear,
Now all my Resentments,
Thereon wou'd forswear,
Her Spleen and her Vapours,
I'd gladly endure,
If but for her Scolding,
You cou'd find a Cure,
For that turns my Brains so,
No Business I mind,
And in it, my Ruin,
I'm certain to find.

A. Alas, wretched Mortal,
Condemn'd to the Curse,
Of what often follows,
For Better for Worse;
Thou herein has nam'd,
That incurable Grief,
Which ne'er of all others,
Cou'd find a Relief;
We freely will own it,
Nor think it a wonder,
Since *Jove, Juno's Tongue,*
Cannot silence with *Thunder.*

SIR,

THE Letters from Vienna, Advise that Pr. Eugene assists daily in the Conferences, about the Operations of next Campaign, and insists particularly, that the Imperial Troops Flanders may be recruited with with all Expedition, and paid more regularly for the future; That 'tis said his Highness intends to set out the beginning of March next, for the Netherlands; Thet endeavours are used that Court, to prevail with the King of Prussia, to continue his Troops in Italy, that the War may be pushed on against France

France from that side, with more Vigour than last Year; since otherwise it will be very difficult to maintain the Possession of the Kingdom of Naples, and Dutchy of Milan, and the other Territories in Italy; That the Day before an Express arrived there from Constantinople, with Advice, that the Tartars have already assembled a Body of 40000 Men, in order to begin their Excursions on the Frontiers of Muscovy; That the King of Sweden is forming an Army of 16000 Men of several Nations, which he looks upon as a sufficient Force to make a Powerful diversion in Poland, so soon as the Turks take the Field; That that Cort being still apprehensive that the Empire will unavoidably be involved in that War, have dispatch'd fresh Orders to Hungary and Transilvania, to put the Frontier Towds in a good Posture of Defence; That 'tis certain that the Town of Espieres in Hungary, has surrenderd'd to the Imperialists by Capitulation, whereby 'tis agreed among other things, that the Garrison shall be conducted to Caschau, and the Churches restored to the Papists.

London, January the 17th.

On Saterday last, the Earl of Peterborough set out to imbark for Holland, from whence his Lordship goes to the Court of Vienna.

Which is all from Yours, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

At a Certain Charge.

SUbscriptions are now taking in at the Office of Insurance on Marriage and Births, by the Society without Loss, in the little Piazza Coven-Garden, in three Books on the Births or Baptising of Children, by way of a Weekly Payment and Dividend; the first on Paying 10 *s. per* Week may receive the Dividend of 1000 *l.* The 2d by Paying 5 *s. per* Week, may receive the Dividend of 500 *l.* The 3d by Paying 2 s. 6 d. per Week, may receive the Devidend of 250 l.

Note, At the said Office there is four Books now open'd to take in Subscriptions upon Servants, one of 1000 *l.* one of 500, one of 250, one of 100 *l.* by way of a Weekly pay and Dividend also.

AT the 3 Crowns next to Durham-Yard in the Strand, on Saturday the 13th Instant, was 3 Books opened upon Marriages, and 3 upon Births, at a certain Charge, by a Weekly Payment an Dividend, and to encourage the speedy filling the said Offices, the first 200 hath liberty to make a Claim at 6 Weeks from the Date of their Policy, and at the same place will be open'd 3 Books upon Servants, Clerks and Apprentices.

SUbscriptions are now taken in both upon Marriages and Births by way of Clames, at the Faithful Office of Insurance. at the Widow Prat's Coffee-House, in Cat-Eaton-Street, between St, Laurance-Church and the corner of Aldermanbury. Where also, on Monday the 8th Instant, were open'd Two Subscriptions on Marriage by Weekly Dividends. Wherein any Person may have the utmost of their Charge and Enter upon Two Months. At the same Place on Monday the 11 th Instant, were open'd Two Subscriptions upon Menial Servants by Weekly Dividends, One a 5 s. and the other a 3 s Contribution, Intitling the Insurer to a Dividend of 500 l. or 300 l. Proposals at large of each are given Gratis at the Office. VVhere constant Attendance is given,

AT the Office of Insurance on Marriage, in *Bult-Court, Fleet-Street*, any Person by Paying 2 s. for a Policy, Stamps and Entrance, and 2 *s.* towards each Marriage, until their own, may secure to themselves 200. *Note*, Ten Persons, for 4 *l.* 6 *s.* by them paid, received above 390 *l.* and Two others, in 14 Days will receive near 200 *l.* and after that time each Claim will amount to above 120 *l.* which will be daily more and more, till full, which sufficiently shews the Advantages of this Office are much greater than any other of this kind pretend to.

A General Meeting of the Subscribers was held at *Sadler's-Hall*, in *Cheapside*, on *Thursday*, *October* the 19, 1710, and a Second Six Trustees were added to the former, to whom Security is given, pusuant to the Propolals which may be had *Gratis*, at the Office.

FROM the Office of Insurance on Marriage, in King's Head Court, in Petticoat Lane, near Bishopsgate Street.

Notice is hereby given, that since the Death of Mr. Tho. Edwards late Director of this Office, the same is continued by his Widow and Administratrix, where daily Attendance is given, and Policies delivered out as usual.

N. *B.* This Office hath met with such success, that above Fourteen hundred Persons have already subscribed, and it is not doubted but it will be compleat within 5 or 6 Weeks, that Claims will begin to be paid by the 16th Instant, the said Mr. Edwards having, before his death, caused 12 Trustees to be chosen at Sadler's-Hall, to whom Security is given, according to the Articles of Settlement, and the said Trustees are resolved to support and encourage the said Widow and Administratrix in this lawful Undertaking.

The Office on Births is in like manner continued, where daily Attendance is given and Policies delivered out as usual.

THE Front side of a good House, Situate in a Clear Airy Court, in Fleet-street, not far from Temple-Bar, is to be Lett, with great Conveniencies, commodious for five or six in Family. Enquire at Steward's Coffee-House, in Three-King-Court, Fleet-street.

A Patent under the Great Seal of England has been granted to Charles Holman in Red-Lion-Street in Southwark, for the making of his London Ink-Powder for Records. Being Most Excellent for all Persons to make their Writing-Ink as black and as strong as they please. EachSix-penny Paper makes a Pint of the best, or Pint and half, or Quart for Shop-keeper's common Writing or Marking-Ink, only by shaking or stirring it in so much Rain or River-Water; and it amends all weak and pale Ink, or Ink spoiled by the Frost, and Directions to each Paper of Powder, to prevent Ink from Freezing. 'Tis Sold by most Stationers, Booksellers and Haberdashers in and about London; and by Shop-keepers in the chiefest Cities and Towns in England. And that none may be imposed on by any false Pretenders, Cheats or Countery feits, this only has been publickly Experienced for many Years, and Approved for the best Ink in most parts of the World.

LONDON: Printed for, and Sold by *J. Mayo*, at the *Printing-Press* against *Water-Lane* in *Fleet-Street*. Where Advertisements are Taken in.